REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,309.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

ON THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATIC

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S S. "ARCO," 1,782 Tons, 2 0 H. P., Commander E. M Bell, R.N., as above from Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 23rd October. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 22 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 15th October, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. CANARA 1,902 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves Bombay	2	Leaves Negapatam	14
„ Karwar	4	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Mangalore	5	„ Karikal	17
„ Cannanore	6	„ Muslipatam	18
„ T lli herry	6	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	7	„ Visagapatam	20
„ Beypore	7	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Alleppey	10	„ False Point	22
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
„ Colombo	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

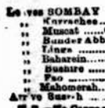
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucco Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, VAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1030 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Muscat ....Oct.	1	„ Fao	13
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	20
„ Bahrein	6	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	23
„ Fao	9	„ Gwader	5
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrive Busreh	10	„ BOMBAY ...Nov.	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KAITAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIday at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONday at 2 P.M.

S. S. PUNJAB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th 75, at 4 P.M.

URRACHEE 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander despatched on MONDAY, the 27th September ding at Veraval, Porebunder and Mandvie.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept. Oct.	
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	4th	Suez, &c.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th	Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th	Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillon	3723	450	25th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,679 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed upon any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be given at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undermenth, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	
Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	..... 6th Oct.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept. 10th Nov.
UTO IA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA	2690	501	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 19th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnigh ly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

	Suez.	
First Class	Rs. 300	Rs. 350
Second Class	„ 200	

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of the date of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Steamer	Tons. H.P.	
Cargo	ARETUSA	2,500, 12	about 5th Oct. 1875.
Do.	CALIPSO	2,000, 220,	about 5th Nov. 1875.

The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. GUMPERT, Agent.

8, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white ground fancy Prints.
4 „ T. red Cambrics.
4 „ white ground madder prints.

An invoice of John Gosnell and Co.'s superior perfumery, consisting of assorted p rfumes, aromatic, de cologne, lavender and fl rida water, toilet and vi let vin gar, melline salt, marking ink, gold-n cil, assorted pomade, cosmetics, brilliantine, hair dye, cream of mulberry leaves, milk of ros, gold cream, cherry tooth paste shaving cream, violet powder, scented soap, &c.

1 case Cigarettes.
3 coils wire rope.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER MACHINES AND PLANTS of a Weaving Mill at Canateepoora in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street near the Grant Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 12th day of October next, at 2 commencing at 1 P.M., the whole of the machinery, plants, &c., of the Weaving Mill in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street near the Grant Road.

Full particulars whereof will appear in a short time.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Open Carriage for one or two horses by James Wood, with a pair fast trotting grey Arab Carriage Horses and Harness.

BEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

20 cases white feather Tobacco.
15 Do. Barrels Crown Black Tobacco.
20 Do. Wake up Ditto.
Gold Lockets and Gentlemen Gold Rings.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Co."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 98 of 1871, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Mucadam, Plaintiff vs. Pestonjee Hormusji Pustagia Lunatic, Hormusjee Hirjibhoy Pustagia, Manockjee Mucadam, Plaintiff vs. Pestonjee Hormusji Pustagia, Defendant.

On SATURDAY the 2nd day of October 1875, at 4 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Henry Gamble, Esq., in pursuance of the direction contained in the order made in the suit on the 3rd day of August 1875, the following valuable landed property viz.:—

All the estate, and interest of the above named Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, and also of Peroshaw Hormusjee Pustagia Lunatic, Hormusjee Hirjibhoy Pustagia, and wife of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Pustagia, an infant in all that piece or parcel of ground and premises situate in Bazar Gate Street side thereof in the Fort of Bombay and containing by the measurements and abuttals and assessed and register d in the Collector's Office under No. 235 and bounded on or towards the East by Bazar Street, on or towards the West by Bhabha, and on or towards the North by Bottlewalla.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL. WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fast Steam-ship BELLONA, A 1, 1,226 Tons net register, will sail as above, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. She has comfortable accommodation for a few First Class Passengers at a cheap rate.

For Freight apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

And for Passage to WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDER of the BULTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, at 3 30 P.M., on SATURDAY, 18th September 1875.

Present.

Messrs. A. F. N. Watkins,	Col. The Hon'ble E. Curzon.
Wm. Spink,	Capt. R. H. Budleston.
R. S. Staunton,	Capt. A. Farrer.
Ed. Clarke,	Dr. A. R. Menasse.
W. H. Fitch,	A. Elliott.
C. T. Wells,	C. H. B. Wilson.
Fred W. Newton,	J. C. Mandy.
Major C. H. Strutt.	Sharkrishn Naihar.
Major F. G. E. Warren.	*By their Attorney W. H. Fitze, Esq.*
Captain F. Hammond.	
J. P. Watkins.	
By their Attorney A. F. N. Watkins, Esq.	

A. F. N. Watkins, Esq., in the Chair.

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, it was proposed that A. F. N. Watkins, Esq., do take the Chair.

The following Resolutions were then put to the Meeting and carried:—

1st Resolution.

Proposed by Chas. T Wallis, Esq.
Seconded by Ed. Clarke, Esq.

That the Report of the Directors and Statement of Account duly audited, dated the 1st September 1875, be received and passed as correct; and that for the future the Accounts for the first half year should represent the actual Receipts and Disbursements of the said period.

2nd Resolution.

Proposed by Fred. W Newton, Esq.
Seconded by Algernon F. N. Watkins, Esq.

That an Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent be declared payable on and after the 18th of this month.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting separated.

ALGERNON F. N. WATKINS, Chairman.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

NECKLET, FANCY DROP PATTERN, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, CONVOLVULI PATTERN, with Beaded Edges, and Ring for Locket, R. 7-8.

NECKLET, TRIPLE CURB CHAIN PATTERN, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, VINE LEAF PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, OAK LEAF PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, DOUBLE ELIPTICAL PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, HANDSOMELY CHASED FIG LEAF PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, VERY PRETTY BUTTON PATTERN, with Flower Centre Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, ELONGATED OVAL PATTERN, quite Plain, with Beaded Border and Ring for Locket, Rs 7-8.

NECKLET, FIGURE EIGHT PATTERN, on Flowers, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, ESCOLLOPED SHELL PATTERN, very Pretty, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, VINE LEAF and GRAPE PATTERN, very Pretty, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, SPEAR HEAD PATTERN, with Beaded Border, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET of VINE LEAVES and GRAPES, with Bead Edge, Rs 7-8.

NECKLET, SHELL PATTERN, with Beaded Edge, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, SPHINX HEAD PATTERN, with Ring for Locket, Rs 7-8.

NECKLET, VERY HANDSOME PATTERN, 3 Curb Chains joined, with Ring for Locket, Rs. 15.

NECKLET, SAME AS ABOVE BUT LINKS MORE OPEN, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 15.

NECKLET, HANDSOME FLUTED PATTERN, richly Chased, Rs. 9.

NECKLET, OPEN PATTERN, quite Pretty, Rs. 7-8.

NECKLET, HANDSOME CLOSE CURB PATTERN, 1 inch broad, Rs. 10-8.

NECKLET, RICHLY CHASED, Raised Medallions, Rs. 12-8.

NECKLET, HANDSOME LEAF PATTERN. The above Necklets look very Pretty on Black Velvet Ribbon, Rs. 7-8.

LOCKETS.

NO. 1, OVAL LOCKET, 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with Monogram A. E. I. and Chased Edges, Rs. 25.

NO. 3, OVAL LOCKET, 1½ inches long, 1 inch wide, with Monogram A. E. I. and Chased Edges, Rs. 17.

OVAL LOCKET, 2½ inches long, 2½ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 25.

NO. 8, OVAL LOCKET, 2½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 17-8.

NO. 9, OVAL LOCKET, 1½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 13 8.

NO. 10, OVAL LOCKET, 1½ inches long, 1 inch wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 11, OVAL LOCKET, 1½ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, very unique, quite plain with flat sides and Edge, Rs. 15.

The above Lockets are each adapted to contain Two Portraits.

BRACELET, SILVER PLAIN BAND, ½ inch wide, Rs. 17-8.

BRACELET, SILVER PLAIN BAND, 1 inch wide, with Raised Embossed Leaves in Centre, Rs. 37-8.

BRACELET, SILVER PLAIN BAND, with Cord Edge, 1 inch wide, Rs. 30.

BRACELET, SILVER NARROW BAND, with handsomely chased open-work Top, Rs. 35.

NO. 29, EARRINGS, Pretty Shell Pattern, with Drop in centre, and Buckle on top, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 30, EARRINGS, Plain Silver Ball suspended from square link Chain, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 31, EARRINGS, very Neat Fluted Ball Pattern.

NO. 32, EARRINGS, Handsome Beaded Oval Rings, Rs. 12-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, APPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—VEHAR WATER WORKS.—The VEHAR MAIN will be CLOSED from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on SUNDAY next, the 26th instant.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 22nd September 1875.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES for COTTON BALES at our Pressing Factories Up-country during next COTTON SEASON. Samples of Gunnies can be seen at our Office.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
New Berar Company, Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th June 1875, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 3-2-0 per Share, has been declared, and will be PAYABLE on or after TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to the PROPRIETORS REGISTERED in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
J. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—As required by the provisions of the Indian Company's Act 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened for SATURDAY, the 25th September (4 P.M.) to CONFIRM the BOARD'S RESOLUTION adopted by the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th idem.

(For) GEO TAYLOR,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

September 14th, 1875.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 4th October 1875, and the days following, a QUANTITY of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Tanks, Iron, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION—TENDERS for the SUPPLY at a RATE PER HEAD of the DINNER to be given to the SEAMEN of the FLEET on the occasion of the VISIT of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock P.M., of THURSDAY next, the 30th instant.

Scale of Victuals, Crockery, Glass, &c., per head, the several articles to be included in the contract, and any other particulars may be learned on application.

By Order of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Municipal Offices, 23rd September 1875.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, called for THIS DAY, was ADJOURNED by the Chairman, Mr. LALUBHUND KHENGAR, with the consent of the Meeting to THURSDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 3-30 P.M., at the Company's Office, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle.

ધરમશી પુનજાભાઈ & Co.,
i. e., DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, from end Dec., good Bungalow, four Bed Rooms, good Stabling Mazagon or By ulla preferred. Rent Rs. 100 to 150. Apply to "D.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, unfurnished from 15th Oct. 1875 to 15th Sept. 18 6, PROSPECT LODGE, Cumballa Hill, now occupied by Mr. Branson. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. Branson.

JUST ISSUED,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S (LIMITED) *Revised Price Current* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot.....Rs. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER. First introduced into this market by TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED), and prepared at their AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with be constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Rs. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine. The consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. A.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints do.	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TINFOIL DECORATIVE PAINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICES.
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

WORKS.
30 & 32 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS.

SECRETARY.
GEORGE C. FAWCETT, Esq.

SOUNDY & CO.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BRONZE MEDAL AWARDED AT THE LIMA EXHIBITION OF 1872.
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1872.
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE material on which the Decorative Wood and Marble Work is painted is Tinfoil, which, being very ductile, is capable of enveloping the most delicate mouldings. It is applicable as well to external as internal work. It may be readily washed without injury, and a re-varnishing renders the work at all times almost equal to new. This has been practically proved after an external exposure of three years.

For *damp walls* it is especially valuable, for while it entirely repels the damp it ornaments the walls.

Churches, large Halls, Bungalows, and Palaces may be decorated in the most elaborate manner, without it being necessary to close them.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, as SOLE AGENTS for the TINFOIL DECORATIVE PAINTING COMPANY, LIMITED, are now in a position to undertake work in Bombay or the Mofussil, or they can supply the material which can be applied as easily as Wall Paper by an ordinary workman.

PRICES, ESTIMATES, &c. FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO SOUNDY & Co., WHERE SAMPLES OF THE WORK MAY BE SEEN.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE
TINFOIL DECORATIVE PAINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE ADMIRALTY.

WINE MERCHANTS TO CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB HOUSES AND FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR WACHTER & CO., SHIPPERS OF CHAMPAGNE FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LONDON TRADE.

AGENTS FOR BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNACS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. POONAH.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they have received authority to supply their Wines and Spirits for Passenger use by this ship.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have further pleasure in stating that their PORT has been selected by a Committee of Officers for use on board H. M. Ships.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

The extensive patronage accorded to us for upwards of Half a Century affords ample guarantee of the high stand and purity of our brands.

NEW DUTIES. NEW DUTIES.

NOTIFICATION.

The recent augmentation of Duties in addition to recently imposed Town Dues has rendered it compulsory for us to alter quotations.

We are obliged to treat the Cash disbursements now demanded of us by Government and the Municipality as a cash advance, upon which if Credit is taken we must charge 5 per cent interest but not otherwise. We shall therefore from henceforth quote an "in bond" price for all our Wines, Spirits and Cordials, adding to invoice the forwarding charges and Town Dues.

We regret that there has been so excessive an increase in Custom Duties on our "article de commerce" in particular for to Europeans in India Wines and Spirits are, in numberless instances, necessaries and not luxuries.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner	28	30
„ RAUZAN	Wines.	23	25
„ PALMER		20	22
„ LAROSE	After Dinner	17	19
„ St. JULIEN	Wines.	15	17
„ CANTENAC		13	15

LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.

ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

	In Bond.
PETIT MEDOC, per Hhd. 46 Gals, or 23 doz...	93

WHITE.

HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine	white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine		15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

(Our Own Wachter & Co.'s Giesler's and Sibadey's Brands.)

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" Brand	42	44
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	24	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), Light particularly dry	24	28

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees.	
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	34	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, high class Wine	40	43
„ RUDESHEIMER superb, mellow	24	26
„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
„ LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBENTEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	
AMONTILLADO AL, extra quality, rare old	Rs.	34
AMONTILLADO choice & superior...black seal		31
AMOROSO full flavored soft Pale...black seal		24
FINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	22
AMOROSO nutty and dry	green seal	21
VAS FINO, pale	brown seal	20
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine		18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine		17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal		14
MARSALA, VISIN, pale, fine flavor		14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior		34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine		28

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description in Wood and Jars, with and without Lock Taps.

The following are our quotations:—

	Per Jar 4 Gals. Rs.	Octaves 13 Gals. Rs.	Quarter Cask 27 Gals. Rs.	In Bond. Hhd. 54 Gals Rs.
White seal	26	63	117	224
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
Yellow seal	30	85	164	318
Vino Fino	35	100	195	375
Vino Varo	37	107	206	403

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD SEPT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed as it opened, dull, sales 10,000 bales, prices unchanged, with the exception of Fair Omrawuttee which is quoted 1/16d. per lb. lower. This morning's market opened quiet; probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 4,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's message reported Cotton unchanged, but Gold was ¼ lower, while Exchange on London was ¼ higher. The day's receipts at the ports were 8,000 bales, against 7,000 on the corresponding date last year.

The London General Produce Markets were unaltered in every way.

CONSOLS this morning were quoted at 94¾; French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, is still at 56¾d. per oz., but private messages give it 1/16d. lower.

A further withdrawal in Gold from the Bank of England yesterday of £116,000 was reported, destination unknown. Added to what has gone before, the amount assumes more importance than it would of itself, indicating as it does the continuation of the outward drain of Bullion. The Bank in all probability is strong enough to stand a much more severe demand than is likely to be felt just yet without rendering an advance in the rate of discount necessary, but the present aspect of affairs is sufficient to render the lengthened continuance of the Bank minimum at 2 per cent. somewhat problematical, and acting on that basis buyers of STERLING EXCHANGE to-day have given a decided preference to short dated paper. We quote in London:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d 25-32	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 5-32	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 10d. 1-8	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 10d 3-16	"

On Calcutta and in Government Paper there has been no change of any kind to-day.

THE SHARE MARKET is dull with only a limited extent of business doing. As a rule prices are unchanged, but any alterations are in favor of buyers.

For COTTON there is no enquiry and prices are nominally unchanged. Sales of European selection of Bhownugger Fully Good Fair have been made at Rs. 179 per candy full pressed, and for Good Fair Rs. 169 is asked, but these prices show a loss in Liverpool quotations.

FREIGHTS have been very dull to-day, and although £2-3-9 is the lowest rate quoted by steamer for Liverpool, a large line could probably be done at £2-2-6 per ton. By the Selene, the only sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool, £2 3-6 to £2 5 per ton may be quoted.

PIECE GOODS are steady but no transactions of any importance have transpired to-day and prices are virtually unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	40 do.	Bank of Bombay New	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
80,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	112
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,325
200	2,000	1,000	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	710
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	600
250	1,000	200,000	...	Alfred Mills Co	105
150	12,000	10,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,700
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
1,500	150	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	5-5sd
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co	3 0
400	300	all	45 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
600	1,000	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825 xd
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
600	1,500	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co	4,200
600	1,000	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co	300
392	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 20	Fort Press Co	2,100
150	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 ps	French Press Co	315
1,250	...	1,400	160 ps	Imperial Press Co	375
3,125	400	1,250	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	375
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,300
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	94
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co. ... in breach of	850 x*

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
800	1,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	1,575xd
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	980xd
900	1,000	all	150	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	875
9,800	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
1,000	1,000	all	100p.s	Fleming & W. Co	935
1,400	1,000	all	100pa*	Great Eastern	1,760
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	600	...	...	Khandesh Spinning	500
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	...	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,050
1,125	1,000	all	100pa*	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	1,000	all	40p.s	Oriental Spinning	630
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of W. Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
800	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
...	90	1194	...	Bank of China 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	150	40ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,885
1,000	50	all	4½pc	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
500	200	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company	85
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'g Co	23
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Vegas Patent Ship	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. PERSIAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. CELLA, 1 666 tons, Captain W. Holmes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Kurrachee and via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5294 cwts coir yarn and 11,523 bags wheat.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Mr. Agnair and Mrs. D Ga. For Mangalore—Mrs. Dallas. For Colombo—Mr. J. L. Johnston and Mr. and Mrs. Beyly and servant. For Carwar—Mr. Ardseer Eduljee. For different Ports—Ten deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Coast & Calcutta
	Celia (s)	Holmes	Liverpool, via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast & Goa.

The barque Milo, to Tuticorin, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
19	Lombardy (s)	Gilson	Southampton, Aug 12.
	TsekyaYeenDyan(s)	Brown	Rangoon, Sept 13.
	Malda (s)	Sharp	Bombay, Aug 26.
	Connemara	Hughes	Sunderland, May 23.
	Dunbritton	Hamilton	Liverpool, June 16.
	Tiverton	Cowley	London, June 17.
	Penthesilea	Venters	Liverpool, June 25.
	Hysterce	Nacoda	Bombay. Aug 20.
	Marguerite	Mace	Madras, Sept 3.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
19	Madura (s)	...	...
	Hindostan (s)	...	...
	Argyll (s)	...	...
	Enterprise (s)	...	...
	Norval	...	...
	James Service	...	...
	Hugo	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 708 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Navarino s, 236 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Timor s, 8 cases port and 55 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 50 casks shot, Soomar Veera.
Peshawar s, 1 hhd sherry Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Hindoo s, 15 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Hindostan s, 10 bottles quicksilver Ebrunjee Futtaybhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 50 cases brandy, The L A and A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 170 bales cotton, Maneckchund Dewchund; 510 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson & Co.
Bellona s, 9,000 cwts wheat, Knoop & C.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 45 bundles E teeth, Hussonbhoy Thavur & Co; 86 pieces E teeth, Abdool Remon Khan Mamed; 112 pieces E teeth, Runchorlall Gurdhurlall; 97 pieces E teeth, Askern Khumgar; 68 pieces E teeth and 12 bales hides, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 4 cwts gunda horns, Goolam Hussen Curnally & Co; 6 bales hides, Hajee Suckoor Hajee Abdoola; 13 bales hides, Abdool Remon Ahmed; 5 bundles E teeth, Sheriff Durveish; 16 bales hides and skins, Hassum Osmer; 5 bales hides, Abdool Remon Osmun; 140 pieces E teeth, Treebhowandass Veerjee and Runchorlall Gheeriharlall; 31 bundles E teeth, Hussonbhoy Thavur & Co; 100 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee; 17 bundles E teeth, Abdool Remon Ahmed; 6 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee; 2 bundles E teeth, Jairam Damodar.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s, 1,600 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 150 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

HIGH COURT—24TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment.

81-73—Crawford and Bocvey—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v The Secr. tary of State &c.—Mr Hearn.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

214-72—J C C Mar—Tarrachund Ramchunder v Thariabhoy Topun—Ty bjee and Jayani.

47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Heerjee Jeena v Naron Mooljee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

580-72—P Kavasji—Moolchund Joharimull v Sugoonchund Sewdass and another—Lynch and Tobin.

86-74—Jeffer on and Payne—Cruttnarao Bhawoo v Saraswatibai widow and others,—Shamrao P and V Hurrichun.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

275-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Muncherjee v C Valladores—Fletcher and Smith. Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

658-74—Hearn Cleveland and co-Warner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Rutton ey and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

315-74—J G Cama—Moses Essabjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.

31-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.

111-75—Jamsetjee and Ghandhibhoy—Khoja Khackee Dossa v Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna—Jefferson and Payne

546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

98-74—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Gokabai and another v Luckmidass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolseedas Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

190-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Sirrai widow and others v Runchordass Hurjeevundass—Jefferson and Payne.

643-74—Khundeerow—Jewabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoolla Kadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

591-74—Mafarlan and Skipsey—William Smith v Sir Albert Sassoon.

304-74—Mr Fletcher—Vussonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—SEPTEMBER 27.

Yates, Captain, Bombay 6th Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Bennett, Surg-Major, Bengal Med Dept, on leave, to Meerut.
Sendran, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to Nowabere.
Bonwens, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on leave, to Umballa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 22nd September 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

24th Regt N I—Lt W J Morse, Offg Qr Mr, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Grant, who vacates on promotion.

With reference to G O C No 376, 16th June 1875, Capt Lynch was to continue to officiate as Qr Mr 25th N I, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Sub-Horn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lt O E S Forbes, in extension, to remain at Sult-tanpore, Bengal, from 4th Aug 1875, for three months, on medical certificate.

Royal Arty—Qr Mr W Graham (6th Bde.) in England, from the 15th Aug 1875, to the 15th Feb 1876, in extension, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut B A Beale, Adjt, to England from date of departure, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule XIV of the furlough Regulations of 1838.

Lieut-Col G S Moore, Bombay Infantry, Asst Qr-Mr Genl, Poona Division.

Lieut L W Christopher, Bl C is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by Govt of his own Presidency.

Major-General L S Hough, S C, is permitted to proceed to England for six months, from date of departure.

Maj J Barras, S C, is appointed a Probationer in the Commissariat Dept from the 9th Sept 1875.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr George Booker, Acg 1st Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Kwantung has been granted sick leave to Europe for the period of six months commencing from the 24th April 1875.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

In consequence of H M's gun boat Hugh Rose having to proceed to sea, Mr M F Fernandes, Asst Apothy No 56, relieved from that vessel, and while awaiting passage to the Persian Gulf by the 1st opportunity, resided on shore at Mazagon from 22nd May 1875, the date of his relief, to the date of her departure, on 1st sept 1875, inclusive, the date previous to his embarking on board the C consada.

Mr M F Fernandes, Asst Apothecary, No 56, of H M's gun boat Hugh Rose, returning to the Presidency from Muscat, was provided with a second class passage on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Cocanada, from the 2nd Sept 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col J Gordon to be Cantonment Magistrate of Kurrachee in succession to L C H N B Thoyts, continuing to act as Cant Mag at Ahmedabad during the absence on other duty of Maj T E Britten or until further orders.

Mr Vinayek Janardhan Ganu to act as second class second grade, Subordinate Judge at Malwan, in the Ratnagiri Dist, during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal Amrit, or until further orders.

Mr Hurisukram Manekram to be Munsif at Godhra, in the Panch Mahals Dist in succession to Khan Saheb Edulji Munjibhai.

Mr Ramchandra Dinkar Prunpe to act as substantive protem second class subordinate Judge, Satara, during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Gop l Deshmookh, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Act II of 1869, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt D C Pedder, second class Asst Colle of Sait Revenue in charge of the Alibag Range, to act as Asst Judge of the Peace within and for the limits subject to the Court of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Rao Saheb Cursetji Rustenji and Rao Bahadur Mukunrai Mumirai respectively delivered over and received charge of the first class Subdi Judge's Court at Surat on the 10th inst, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Gangatrao Amroot Monkar delivered over charge of the second class, third grade, Subdi Judge's Court at Madha, in the Poona Dist, on the 10 inst at 1 p m and assumed charge of the second class, third grade, Subdi Judge's Court at Wadgaon, in the same Dist, on the 13th inst, at 1 p m.

Messrs J W Walker and W H Newnham respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 15th instant, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vamanrao Ganesh Bakhle, second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Murbad, in the Tauna District, was allowed leave on medical certificate from 25th Aug 1874 to 14th April 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Lestock Reid to act as President of the Departmental and Vernacular Examination Committees which will meet on the 4th proximo at the Town Hall.

Mr A F Woodburn acted as Second Asst Collr of Ahmednagar from 2nd to 15th July 187 , both days inclusive.

Mr H A Lunn, Regr of Registration and Stamps, Second Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, and Mr Trimbak Ramchandra, Clerk to the Registrar of Ahmednagar is to officiate as Inspr during Mr Lunn's absence, or until further orders.

In consequence of the deputation of Mr W A Ingle, Huzur Dept Collr, Kurrachee, on special duty in connection with the Kurrachee City Survey, H E the Governor in Council has pleased to sanction the following pro tem appointments in the grades of Dept Collrs:—

Mr Narayen Ganesh Satey to be pro tem fourth grade Dept Collr from 4th July to 18th Aug 1874.

Mr Adeji Jeewanji to be pro tem fourth grade Dept Collr from 19th Aug to 31st Oct 1874.

Mr Shankar Pan urang Pundit to be pro tem fourth grade Dept Collr from 1st to 7th Nov 1874, and from 8th Nov to 30th April 1875, and from 9th Sept 1875 until further orders.

Mr Bhimji Ramchander to be pro tem fourth grade Dept Collr from 8th Nov 1874 to 26th July 1875 and from 1st May to 8th Sept 1875.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A B Fforde, Asst Supdt, Revenue Survey and Assessment Poona and Nasik has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the rules recently promulgated, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Chief Engr, Second Class—Col C J Merriman, R E, from 10th May 1875.

To be Suptdg Engr, First Grade—Col J A Fuller, R E, from 1st April 1875.

To be Suptdg Engr, Second Grade—Col R S S Ilen, R E, from 10th May 1875.

To be Ex Engrs, First Grade—Lt Col D Thomson, R E, from 1st April 1875, and Maj C A Goodfellow, R E, from 19th May 1875.

To be Ex Engrs, Second Grade—Maj B H Mathew, R E, from 1st April 1875, Maj W Manson, R E, from 12th April 1875, Mr J Gregory, from 15th May 1875, and Mr C S Fahey, from 28th May 1875.

To be Ex Engrs, Third Grade—Capt W C Morris, from 1st April 1875, Capt W Osborn, R E, from 12th April 1875, Lt J Kelly, from 4th May 1875, Mr G N R Lambert, from 15th May 1875, and Mr J A Colhan, from 28th May 1875.

To be Ex Engrs, Fourth Grade—Mr J C Pottinger, from 1st April 1875, Mr J H Hatherly, from 6th April 1875, Mr C T Burke, from 12th April 1875, Mr R B Joy er, from 6th May 1875, Mr P Reynolds, from 15th May 1875, Mr A Davidson, from 28th May 1875 in succession to formal grade from date of decease on leave, viz, 4th June 1875, and Mr W C Hughes, from 4th June 1875.

To be Ex Asst Engrs, First Grade—Mr Khundubhai Gulabhai Desai, from 1st April 1875, Mr Gungadhur Anunt Bhat, from 6th April 1875, Lt W W B Whiteford, R E, from 12 h April 1875, Lt M H G Goldie, R E, from 6th May 1875, Lt F Beauclerk, R E, from 15th May 1875 and Lt H Clarke, R E, from 28th May 1875.

The following permanent promotions are made from the date of the decease of Mr Kahandass Muncharam, viz, 28th May 1875:—

To be Ex Engr, Second Grade—Maj B H Mathew R E.

To be Ex Engr, Third Grade—Capt W C Morris.

To be Ex Engr, Fourth Grade—Mr J C Pottinger.

To be Asst Engr, First Grade—Mr Khundubhai Gulabhai Desai.

Lt-Col D Thomson, R E, received charge of the Office of the Su tde Engr, Northern Division, from Col R S Sellon, R E, on the afternoon of the 13th Sept 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr J D Ferguson and Mr W Clerke respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Guzerat, on the afternoon of the 31 t Aug 1875.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS, Northern Divisi n.

Mr S P Pandit delivered over and Mr Jagjiwandass Khushaldas received charge of the Huzur Treasury at Surat in the afternoon of the 8th inst.

Anan Anaji Govind is appointed Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Chopra, in Khand sh.

Mr W E Waite delivered over and Mr. Omedram Anandram received charge of the Ahmedabad City Survey and Inquiry Office in the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Mr F L Charles, second Asst Collr, Nasik is allowed privilege leave of absence for six days from such date after 10th but before the 20th Oct 1875, as he may avail himself of it

C pt Frobyn is appointed a Member of the Committee sitting at Poona, of which Mr Sheppard is Chairman, for the selection of Standard Forms in the Revenue, Magisterial, and Police Depts.

Southern Division.

Messrs J Davidson and E C Ozanne respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Shodapur, on the 10th inst, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Referring to Notification No 347, dated 14th Sept 1875, the privilege leave therein granted to Surg-Maj H T Dann, Civil Surgn. Ahmednagar, has been extended from the 7th to the 18th Sept 1875, both days inclusive.

Apothecary Ahmed Khan, No 7 British Residency, Bushire, is allowed privilege leave for two months and thirteen days from date of departure.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

O'BRIEN—September 21st, at Julgaum, Mr. Terence O'Brien, Permanent Railway Inspector, G. I. P. R., deeply regretted by his beloved wife and three children and his many friends.—R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—September 17th, at Commillah, Tipperah, the wife of N. Stuart Alexander, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

GIBSON—September 11th, at Sultanpur, Oudh, the wife of Henry W. Gibson, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MACLAIS—September 18th at Nasprore, Central Provinces, the wife of Major H. V. Mathias, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

WINTER—September 18th, at Bangalore, the wife of G. K Winter, of the Madras Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FLOYD—September 18th, at No. 62, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, William Walter Evans Floyd, third son of the late Mr. John Floyd, of the Allpore Farm, aged 29 years and 14 days.

LENNOX—September 12th, at Kuleri, Kangra Valley, Katherine Bessie Oclesion, aged 3 years and 24 days, the dearly beloved child of Pierre de Laval and Esther Lennox.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Heads of Intelligence.
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All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

MR. HOPE, in his speech on the New Customs' Tariff some time ago, was influenced by his duties, as a paternal legislator, no doubt, to speak of the moral advantage of a consumption of light wines over one of spirits in this country. The story is as old as the Treaty with France and Mr. Cobden; but though philanthropic statesmen and many moral philosophers have been advocating light wines everywhere as very preferable to spirits and even ale, we do not perceive that their admonitions go for much in the British Islands, or even India, where men drink whiskey, gin, ale, and brandy to a far greater extent than Medoc or Rhine wine. People are the best judges themselves of these things. It is impossible to force a man to drink cheap claret when he prefers brandy and sodawater, and in no country is it more difficult to lay down the law on liquors than in India, where not only are people good judges by education and temperance of what suits them, but where certain liquors of a mild and pseudo innocuous character are not unlikely to disagree with many people. Vermouth, for instance, is a liquid which will make some people sick and others cheerful. The goody goodies who are always advising us what we showed eat, drink, and avoid, have spoken highly of this beverage without much effect, and they would probably preach for ever before convincing any sensible man that *vin ordinaire* must suit his constitution because it happens to suit their own. We fancy, most of our readers will agree with us that particularly dry champagne at sixty or seventy rupees a dozen is about the wholesomest drink for India. The only drawback to it is the price, prohibitive in these days for incomes below those of Members of Council and paternal legislators. Failing this, country bottled claret—a veritable *vin de pays*—is very indifferent tipple, though we are recommended—until the recommendation becomes slightly wearisome—to prefer it to iced brandy and sodawater. The *vin de pays* may certainly suit the constitution of certain people; but, as a rule, we should say that the spirits in moderation were more wholesome than the other. Spirits are greatly abused, both by adulterators and those who consume them. When a man drinks more whiskey or brandy than his head or stomach can bear, it is clear enough that the fault is with the man and not the liquor; however, the instances of drunkenness induced by tippling spirits, are taken to condemn their use altogether, which is a serious error as many people have found to their cost in India. It will be often noticed that old Indians of great experience of Indian life will carefully avoid the beer, the claret and sherry that younger men believe there is no harm in, and will confine their potations to a very moderate allowance of spirits and aerated water daily. As the rule, the juniors above mentioned, will discover, some day or other, that their seniors are right, and that if a man does not wish for a bad digestion and a disordered liver in India he had better avoid much beer and sherry, and even that light claret of which people swallow bucketsful under the delusion that it is perfectly harmless. In one sense it is so. The most inveterate toper could scarcely get drunk upon it, but we trust that the Anglo-Indian public to whom Mr. Hope refers in his speech, have better intelligence and education than to affect light claret for the mere pleasure of swallowing an enormous quantity of fluid with partial intoxication following thereon.

No person should drink spirits as his daily beverage who has not the self-restraint to drink them in moderation, and no one should drink spirits under any circumstances unless he is positive of their good quality. If these golden rules were taken to heart, there would be no grounds whatever for the dogmatic lectures that are from time to time given on spirit drinking, and often by people who are afraid to drink a glass of toddy lest they should have to drink two. For those who have not such restraint, *vin ordinaire* is perhaps useful. Either light wine or ale is less injurious in excess than spirits, or it takes longer to kill, for excess in anything is so manifestly injurious that it is futile to array a beer-swilling man against one saturated with spirits. We have no part in a discussion which professes to treat only of the asserted superiority of ale and wine over spirits taken in moderation.

Now, as regards the quality of spirits, this is a difficulty to get over, only brown thoroughly, perhaps, to men who drink spirits sagaciously, and who are very particular in their choice of them. If Mr. Hope he said that India was flooded with an immense quantity of poisonous whiskey, gin, and brandy, he would have spoken, we believe, according to fact, and at the same time adduced a good argument in favour of light wine less adulterated. One must pay a high price and go to a good merchant in order to get anything like good brandy now-a-days, and the consequence is that many people drink whiskey and gin, under the hallucination poor souls, that their liquors are not adulterated also. If any one of them could take a passage by sea from Belfast to Plymouth, he would be awakened to a painful reality. He would see steamers loaded with Irish whiskey going to make Plymouth gin, and would learn, that instead of juniper, he was in the habit unconsciously of drinking, what goes by the name of whiskey. Pure whiskey is perhaps the most wholesome spirit of any, but the difficulty of getting what any Scottish Highlander or Connemara man would distil without any trouble and a rude apparatus, is considerable, and quantities of whiskey are so bedoctored and bedrugged as to induce that gout which Doctors consider the spirit is useful to avert. The consumption all over the world of whiskey is increased as a consequence of the high price of good brandy, but with demand comes adulteration, and bad whiskey is an active poison. It has sometimes struck us that a distillery for pure whiskey in a favourable Indian locality would prove a more profitable speculation than a brewery of Indian beer. The barley is ready to hand, and the present great demand for the poisonous stuff sold by the bazaarmen at whiskey prices, should encourage the speculator in this direction. It is to be supposed that Mr. Hope never contemplated an increased consumption of light wine to the detriment of spirits, for these people. The native of India, like the North American Indian, only drinks to get drunk, and it would cost him a fortune and many a colic to attain his bibulous ambition on the sort of light wine India imports in quantities just now. Much of this last is, in fact, nearly on a par with the spirits abovementioned, and though charged for in the Mofussil at four and twenty shillings a dozen, would not be drunk by a Frenchman or a German for nothing or for and thing. Nevertheless the Government of India offers new facilities for the *introduction* of these cholera mixtures to the people. Of course, the natives will refuse such poor stuff, but the paternity of the notion sounds well. It is taking care of the native subject's stomach now, as Education has already taken charge of his head, and we daresay the results will be similar—a great deal of flatulency. Unfortunately for the Aryan brother—and, indeed, everyone—the New Customs' Tariff will not induce the importation of a better class of spirit, but rather the reverse. With additional duty the temptation to innundate the country with the vilest alcoholic compounds will be greater than ever, so that with the very best intentions, the paternal policy of the State is likely to defeat itself in this matter.

WE publish to day a letter from Mr. M. C. Entee in reply to some remarks we made about his case in our issue of Tuesday last. The observations which Mr. Entee makes do not destroy the force of the arguments we employed on that occasion, but make the necessity for a clearing up of the charges made against him by his wife more imperative than before. In the Courts in which the case has been heard Mr. Entee has failed to prove the accusations he made against his wife, and in consequence of the counter charges now preferred against him he must feel that upon himself now rests the obligation of showing that he is a fit and proper person to execute the high functions he is appointed to perform by the Government. No doubt Mr. Entee will readily submit to the process, even though it may be painful to him, of showing that the serious charges made against him cannot be substantiated, for he must feel that they cannot remain hanging over him unanswered whilst at the same time he retains his office as Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

WHEN the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" was established, with the flourish of trumpets usual when any new project is started in Bombay, it was hoped that some effectual measures, not existing at the time

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

A NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

POONA, 23RD SEPT.

The Legislative Council to-day passed unanimously a bill allowing the Municipality to spend half a lakh on the Prince of Wales' reception. The native members spoke in approval of the measure.

POONA RACES.

STEWARD'S PURSE—Alberto.
GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE—Phantom.
MUNROON SHAKE—Merrylegs.
PONY STEEPLECHASE—Kerosine.
BEATEN PLATE—Khaldar.
This concluded the race meeting for the season.
The Governor's Ball was brilliant.

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD SEPT.

There were 51 deaths in Lucknow city last week from cholera Seven men of the 13th Hussars and two of the 65th Regiment succumbed to the disease last Sunday.

THE CAMP OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

The Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces, arrives at Allahabad early in November. He will form his Camp at Benares for the reception of the Prince of Wales early in January. Probably spending Christmas there, awaiting his Royal Highness' arrival.

The Camp will then be sent back to Agra to receive the Prince at the station in the beginning of February.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

MADRID, 23RD SEPT.

The Vatican has requested the Spanish Government to execute the Concordat of 1851, but the latter resists the application.

The Papal Nuncio here has issued an intolerant circular to the Spanish Bishops.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22ND SEPT.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 22ND SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Sarats weaker.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¾
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872.... 104½
The sum of £119,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.
Arrivals—Gwalior, Strathclyde and Irwell.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd September, 4 P.M.—Weather clear Wind W. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 5 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine Wind N. W. Ther. 83. Bar. 30.

MANGALORE, 23rd September, 4-20 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max 83, min. 75. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·79.

TUTICORIN, 23rd September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate S. S. E. Ther. 87. Bar. 29·84.

VIRGOOLA, 23rd September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. strong. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 4 cents.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar embarked at Aden at 6-30 A.M. on the 10th September in the British India steamer Cashmere and sailed the same day. He was accompanied by Dr. Kirk, Political Agent and Consul-General. On arriving at the pier, to take his departure, the Sultan was received by a guard of honour from the 2-25th K. O. B. with the regimental colours and band, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired. The Resident, Commanding Officers, and Heads of Departments at Steamer Point were present on the occasion.

THE endeavours of the Egyptians to discover coal at Zeyla have been unsuccessful.

THE official news report from Aden states that the Egyptian Corvette Lateef with Mokellop Pasha on board, arrived in port on the 14th September.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to have to record the death at the Madras Club, of Colonel P. D Horne, R. A., commanding Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, Burmah at 10 o'clock on Monday morning from chronic dysentery. The deceased, who was buried with military honours on Monday evening, arrived in Madras from Burma a fortnight ago, in a critical state of health.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY, the Revivalists, arrived at New York on the 14th of August on board the steamer Spain. A number of prominent religious people went down the Bay to meet them, and quite a crowd greeted them at the wharf, where there was prayer and the singing of the "Old Hundredth" when they landed —quite an unwonted scene on the docks. They have had pressing invitations to begin work at once in America, but prefer not to do so. They will remain in retirement a few weeks and not reappear until October.

LIEUTENANT G. C. PARKER, I. N., acting Master Attendant, Kurrachee, reports to the Commissioner in Sind, writing from Kurrachee, 2nd September, as follows:—I have the honour to report for your information that the steamer Kong-Sverre, of 2,386 gross tonnage, left the harbour yesterday with a full cargo, with a draught close upon 23 feet; and that the ship Acadia, 1,212 tons, from London, arrived the same day, and sailed into harbour drawing 22 feet of water. Considering this is the monsoon season, it speaks well for the capabilities of this harbour and should, I think, be made known.

It is reported that two of the Khedive of Egypt's Corvettes, the Lateef and the Mahomed Ali, have arrived at Berbera with Mckillop Pasha and Jamali Pasha, and that the place has been re-occupied by Egyptian troops, some of whom are encamped in tents. It is said that materials for erecting public buildings, a lighthouse, and a jetty have been brought in the above vessels. Preparations are being made by the Egyptians at Zeyla for an expedition against Harrar. The report that Zeyla had been made a free port is now stated to be without foundation.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following about the ex-Gaekwar:—A Baroda correspondent of a Bombay paper says that last month a requisition was sent to Baroda by the ex-Gaekwar for ten young girls—not married, and having no children, and handsome. "The requisition, I am told, was complied with, and ten beautiful young girls voluntarily came forward, willing to proceed to Madras, where they were accordingly sent, with some old clothing of the ex-Gaekwar." This correspondent is indenting on a lively imagination. We have ascertained that the ex-Gaekwar is averse to the introduction of any but familiar Baroda domestics, and the ex-Ranees have also their preferences in this direction. The only women at present expected in Madras, are one or two table-servants for the ex-Ranees. Male attendants, are also expected, to complete the establishment, which is a large one.

PROBABLY some people will comprehend the meaning of the following extract from the *Indian Mirror*, the organ of the Brahmo Somaj sect:—"During the last few weeks Brahmo devotion has attained much greater depth and spirituality than was ever witnessed in any previous period of our church. It is now a demonstrated fact, thanks to the Brahmo Somaj, that the Unseen and Formless Spirit, whom philosophers delight in calling The Unknowable, may be approached and addressed with as much familiarity and sweetness of affection as the dearest visible divinity of the idolator. The chief features of our later prayers are a deep consciousness of the nearness of God, the frequent adoption of the dialogue form of communion and the plentiful use of metaphor and parables. Such prayers, for these very reasons, are not suited to the Brahmo public at large, and ought not to be offered in the presence of mixed congregations. The language in which they are couched must prove offensive to the public, and is agreeable and intelligible to none but devotees. It is to be hoped that such prayers will help to usher in the age of true communion in our Church."

WE learn from the *Indian Daily News* that an accident—if not indeed a crime—occurred on Sunday at about 1 A.M. to the up mail train of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The following brief statement of the facts may be accepted as correct:—"It would appear that after the passing of a down goods train, at about 11 P.M., some persons (yet unknown) took out a rail from the road on the top of a bridge near the 64 milepost, where the bank is 20ft. high. On the up mail, which left Calcutta at 8-10 P.M., reaching the spot the engine left the metals, brushing down the bank, the waggons next it, to the number of about 14, being smashed to pieces. Strange to say no one was killed or hurt. The driver and firemen were a little shaken, but none of the passengers were injured. The Agent, Engineer, Locomotive Superintendent and Mr. Brander were on the spot as early as possible; the passengers were transferred and sent on, when the work of clearing commenced; and after hard work the line was made clear, the road relaid, and trains running as usual. The Magistrate and Superintendent of Police were early on the ground to hold an investigation into the cause of the accident, so that we trust the blackguards who committed such a great crime will be found and punished. The rail bolts and keys were found all in order, just as they were taken out of the chairs. The engine still lies on the bank deep in the earth; it will take some days to get it up.

THE *Fall Mall Budget* supplies the following news for champagne consumers:—Appreciators of pure champagne will be gratified to learn that among the cases decided by the Court of Appeal at Paris, at its late session, was one which guarantees buyers, not only from the great house concerned, but by analogy from other exporters, against the risk of fraudulent trade marks covered by similarity of name. From the circumstances recited in the official report, it seems that a certain M. Moet, of Maestricht, in Holland, came three years since to Rheims, and entered into partnership with one Leblan, a brower of that city, the two becoming wine merchants trading as Moet and Co. Their office attracted so much custom that last year Moet and Shandon, the famous growers, proceeded against them for the assumption of a colourable title before the local courts. They were cast in £1,000 damages, forbidden to carry on the business, and ordered to pay all costs, including, most mortifying of all, the expense of advertising the judgment in any twenty French and twenty foreign journals selected by the plaintiffs. It was against this severe decree that the *soi-disant* firm of Moet and Co. appealed to the Paris court. The result, however, has been most unfavourable to their contention which was in the main that M. Moet, of Maestricht, could not be deprived of the right to use his own name where and how he pleased. The judgment of the court below has been reaffirmed in every particular; but the appeal tribunal has exercised its legal discretion by increasing the damages awarded by £400 more, as an additional compensation to Moet and Chandon for the fact that the illicit business has been carried on during the interim. Of course it is now brought to an abrupt close, and the only Moet champagne in the market will be from Moet's own cellars.

THE *Cochin Argus* is responsible for circulating the following story. If true, the fruits of Moody and Sankey's proceedings at home are not very sweet when produced in India:—The Protestant missionaries of the Church Mission Society, as well as the native Protestant pastors, are in sore tubulation owing to the extraordinary proceedings of a member of the native clergy—the Rev. Justus Joseph, stationed at Cunnect in Travancore, who has the active co-operation of his relatives, and a fair proportion of native Protestants and some Syrian Christians. The Rev. Joseph and his parents were originally Brahmins, and were converted to Christianity by the late Rev. Mr. Peet of Mavillicara. For many years they conducted themselves as became orderly members of the Church of England, and none of them ever professed to possess the gift of prophecy. But of late Mr. Joseph commenced a series of what are called "revival" meetings, at which he acts the part of Moody and preacher, and his brother Jacob, who has a fine voice, takes the place of Mr Sankey. At one of these meetings he had the assurance to inform his audience that Our Lord Crucified appeared to him in a dream, and revealed that the end of the world would positively be in 1881 or six years hence. It would appear that at one of the recent meetings the Rev. Joseph maintained that salvation was impossible without a public confession of one's sins and as a practical exposition of his belief, he at once stood up and began reciting, to the great astonishment of his relatives and congregation, all the sins that he had committed since he arrived at years of discretion. Having exhausted the catalogue of his own sins, and worked upon the feelings of others by his astonishing candour and apparent religious fervour, he called upon his wife to get up and make a similar public confession. She did as directed, and then, one by one, all the men and women followed suit. We are informed, on authority which is unquestionable, that these occurrences have created a profound sensation throughout the whole of the district, from the circumstance that the confessions thus publicly made were of a nature which not even the most abandoned profligates and courtezans would make to even their intimate and bosom friends.

IN no country is religion or perhaps we should say the profession of religion so practically useful as in India. Apparently a man in India may get married under one form of religion, then get married again under another form and so bring the changes if he is satiated, and notwithstanding he will no be liable to the charge of bigamy. Here is a case in point in Madras:—Col. Mason, Commandant of the 23rd Regiment, M. L. I., lately submitted the following case for the consideration and orders of the Commander-in-Chief:—"Private Yana regasum, No 977, of the Regiment under my command, a Roman Catholic convert, was enlisted as a Roman Catholic and subsequently married a Roman Catholic women at Quilon. His wife ran away from him in 1871, and he has never seen or heard from or of her since, although he has made inquiries about her. Private Yanapregasum now wishes to revert to his former religion and to marry a heathen woman of his own caste I am in doubt whether or no such marriage would be legal and would entitle the private in question to have his new wifes name entered as heir to pension in the Regimental Register of Heirs, and I have therefore the honour to make this reference before permitting the Private to contract a new marriage." This case being forwarded by the Commander-in Chief to Government, with a view to the opinion of the Government law officers on the question being obtained, the following opinion has been given by Mr. Cunningham, the Advocate-General:—"If the convert relapses into Hindooism his marriage with a second wife during the lifetime of the first wife is not punishable.—See per Holloway v. Innes J. J. 3. Mad H. C. R. Apx. VII. I may observe that 9 Geo. IV, C. 74. S 70, to which Mr. Innes refers in that judgment has been repealed by 36 and 37 Vic., C. 91. Bigamy is punishable as felony in England and Ireland under 24 and 25 Vic. C. 100, S 57, but I am not aware of any Statutory Law rendering bigamy punishable in India, except Section 494 of the Penal Code, which operates only when the second marriage is void on account of the continuance of the first, and this clearly is not in the case of a person professing the Hindoo religion at the time of the second marriage."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—II.

(*Communicated.*)

THE second step on the ladder of regimental promotion is that of corporal proper, commonly called "full," to distinguish it from the lance or acting rank; though why the word "full" is still adhered to does not appear, unless it be in sarcastic contradistinction to the meagre increase of pay pertaining to the step. A trifle over two annas per diem certainly will not go far towards "filling a man out" with the present rate of market prices in India, yet this is deemed a sufficient pecuniary reward for our deserving soldiers who work hard to win approval by doing their duty well. If harsh measure is dealt out to the private under the recent "shilling a day" increase of pay, still worse has it been with corporals, who drawing under the old act, four pence per diem at home, do not, if we take into consideration the actual value of our currency, get more than three-pence out here—a rate out of all proportion to the actual work and responsibility attaching to their rank, or to its concomitant disadvantages. A lance corporal can resign his stripe or have it taken from him by his commanding officer without incurring further punishment, but a full-corporal can only be reduced by "court-martial"—such trial always ensuring an entry in the regimental defaulters' book—with the loss of a good conduct badge; so that if found incapable of fulfilling his duties, a man who once accepts *pucka* promotion cannot be degraded to his former level without being brought actually below it, an undue severity which deters many a worthy fellow from ever attempting to rise.

In position the corporal, whose rank is recognised by the War Office authorities, is actually above the private soldier; but he still lives and messes with his inferiors, sleeps side by side with those whom he is bound to prosecute for misbehaviour, without the slightest distinction except his stripes and the threepence per diem pertaining thereto; yet rules forbid him to associate or make free with those around and beneath him. The corporal must not drink with, borrow from, or lend to, or in any way commit himself by incurring any single iota of those thousand and one social amenities common amongst men having a common lot. Insolated by his very promotion, he must live, if he adheres to regulation, the life of a hermit in a crowd. The only companion-ship which the service allows him is that of his fellow sufferers, *when* the duty is all done, and for a short time their comrades are enjoying themselves. A corporal's mess is out of the question because the increase of pay pertaining to the rank is insufficient to support it. They are not supposed to go to the can een with privates, yet even a room where they might meet in common seems to be denied them. Sergeants have their banks or quarters for individual resource and their messroom for meeting and associating together. Here in the last named place they are allowed an hour extra after tattoo to enjoy social recreation. Not so with corporals; they must go to bed at "last post," like any other man, and are immediately responsible for all that occurs in the barrack-room. Now, if we remember that when men have been drinking, &c., it is this very time, during the first hour or so after tatto, their disposition to quarrel or otherwise become noisy shows itself, in fact the drink swallowed hastily before coming home, commences to work and its effects become apparent. And it is a most common occurrence amongst soldiers for a man sober and correct at tattoo roll-call to be drunk and riotous an hour or so afterwards, when all the duty falls on the corporal in charge of his squad, he has to get up, warn an escort, place the culprit under restraint, and go to bunk or quarters as the case may be in search of the orderly sergeant. Even should the orderly sergeant be sleeping amongst his company as some corps compel him, he may be at the other end of the room, or in another bungalow, and if left until his coming many a noisy or drunken man would commit some serious crime during the interval. The executive duty of a barrack-room is mainly and essentially done by the corporals. Here in India owing to the reduced percentage of non commissioned officers allowed by Government, they are, as it is, doing orderly sergeant and other duties of superior rank more than had their time. If a man commits some serious crime through want of proper supervision being exercised, if he gets out of barracks without reporting himself or does anything out of the ordinary course, the corporal in charge of his squad is immediately responsible for the misdemeanour, and it may easily be imagined that full corporals do not live on a bed of roses. They are never looked up to with the same respect, or obeyed with the same alacrity that a sergeant is. Although their duties are equally arduous and trying, they must ever preserve the same unruffled temper and demeanour, under all species of passive or active provocation, at the same time taking offence and giving none, and all for the large sum of threepence (two annas) per diem—truly munificent reward for capability and good conduct. What a wonder respectable and educated young men don't rush to the Army and vie hard with each other for promotion?

The proper duty of corporals is to assist sergeants in the maintenance of good order and military discipline, and in the supervision, tuition, and control of their squads; to do their regular tours of guards, piquets, &c; and to qualify generally for the first vacancy in promotion which may occur. They should be well able to do this last when, as before stated, owing to the paucity of full non-commissioned officers allowed to a regiment in India, they are almost invariably doing the work of the superior rank the greater part of their time. We could give frequent instances, did we wish it, of a whole company from eighty to a hundred strong being left the whole night under control of a lance-corporal, all the full non commissioned officers being away on duty, and surely men who have to accept and fill such onerous positions, even temporarily, should be well qualified; and if we want qualifications we must expect to pay for them. The present rate of remuneration for corporal's rank is, in the existing state of the labour market, simply ridiculous. This very well for Mr. Hardy to sooth the public mind by saying he will do something for sergeants. We do not for one moment say aught against it, for something sadly requires being done; but there are other men to look to besides sergeants who have equally responsible posts in their way, and it cannot be expected that men will work for years to gain a position which they can command any day in civil life, or at least its equivalent. As we have said before the reformation must commence with the lowest rank. Increase the private soldier's pay, give the same for a lance stripe that full corporals are now getting, give corporals sergeant's present pay or very near it, and then there will be some room to make sergeants what they deserve to be—warrant officers. Should this military paradox ever be realised *certes* there will be no lack of proper recruits, both free, able, and willing; but to observant minds it cannot appear a very knotty question why men of the right stamp will *not* volunteer enlist under the present *regime*. A contemporary remarked the other day that perhaps there is no service in the world worse paid than the Army unless it be the Navy. Surely the writer could have known very little about his subject, for although no one can deny that the Navy is miserably paid, yet they are far better off than our soldiers in that respect. Sailors draw in fact half as much again as soldiers, and well they earn it; but that is not what we wish to bring forward. Our aim is to show where legislation is most needed, and any one looking at our skeleton battalions at home can easily imagine how very sickly and weak this member (the Army) of the State has really become.

Mr. Hardy's promise to do something for non-commissioned officers has been reiterated again and again. Occasionally, however, he loses sight of non-com's and uses only the word "sergeants," which naturally leads us to infer that it is sergeants alone who are to be benefitted—to them who have a little more is to be given. We shall shortly have a few words to say about sergeants, but without prejudice to any measure that is to be introduced for their benefit, we must decidedly cry out against other non-commissioned ranks being left out in the cold. We speak for those who work hard in their country's service, and although we have already said that corporals are often doing duties for which they are not paid, or in any way compensated, it will perhaps still further demonstrate their position if we quote the actual routine of one corporal during one week of last month; bearing in mind that in the corps to which our informant belongs, *all* the full corporals are tarred with the same brush, and lance corporals very little better off as regards duty. The following is his diary:—Monday, mounted guard 5-30 A. M.; Tuesday, dismounted guard at 6 A. M., canteen duty 6 A. M. and other issues until tattoo. Wednesday, acting orderly sergeant. Thursday, piquet and acting orderly sergeant. Friday, mounted guard 5-30 A. M. Saturday, dismounted guard 6 A. M.; acting orderly sergeant from 9 A. M. Sunday, barrack orderly, &c., &c., each week but a repetition of its predecessor. Now all these duties are responsible ones, and what we beg to advance is that the pay is out of all character when compared with the duty performed. It will doubtless be a good step for the service to elevate the sergeants, but that will not benefit others beneath them. It may indeed act as a further inducement for eligible recruits to enter the Army and strive to win what is made worth their having, but we maintain that the path to the higher grade requires being made such a one as a respectable man can tread honestly and respectably. This cannot be done whilst things are as they are, and the best thing Mr. Hardy can do if he wants to benefit non-commissioned officers is to do something for the poor anuneedy first. As before stated, the last piece of legislation amongst military financiers—to wit, the "mystic shilling"—a day— was actually a very very small increase for the private soldier; but with their usual finesse, the full corporal's pay which was fourpence per diem at home or 10s. at a thirty day month has been toned down to Rs. 3-15-11 in India, so that the plan following in his humble way in the footsteps of those gentlemen who command him and whose pay is always doubled or trebled by coming out here poor "Tommy Atkins" finds that after winning his promotion faithfully and deservedly, he is allowed to come to this blissful land of *promis* (for soldiers) and be recompensed by having one four thousandth of his well-earned reward taken from him. Acomment necessary? The real question seems to us to be whether Mr. Hardy or any other well-bred and well-paid official ever does really bother his head in earnest about the soldier, as though it seems strange that such things could be; yet there are other things equally strange. For instance, a bombardier in the Artillery on his first *pucka* promotion gets ninepence per diem; here in India his pay is really more than a sergeant of either Cavalry or Infantry. Now we are not advocating the cause of any particular arm of the service, but we do think that his wide dissimilarity speaks for itself. At any rate it goes far to explain the popularity of the Artillery amongst would-be recruits, as well as the high state of efficiency attained in that branch of the service, which is so often and so justly spoken of as the best of their kind in the world. Why not take a leason from this? And if England pretends to uphold voluntary enlistment, literally to buy her soldiers like any other contractor, or by the best men in the market. It was the very highest of military authorities who called non-commissioned officers the backbone of the service and so long as there is anything amiss with the backbone the whole system will be out of order. Remedy that something wrong and everything else will right itself. The greatest credit is due to our non-com's for holding out under difficulties so long; but the signs of the times show clearly that they are getting sick of hope deferred, therefore it behoves those whose place it is to be up and doing quickly before matters become any worse, and our Army is really a *skeleton*.

BOMBAY.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 18 h September was 87 inches and 98 cents at the Hill, and 88 inches and 46 cents. in the Valley.

THE LATE TOWN BAND OF BOMBAY.—This Band has been engaged by the Government of Goa for the police corps recently established there.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's jury which sat at the J. J. Hospital yesterday to enquire into the circumstances of the death of Allbux Hajee Abdoola, returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on the G. I. P. Railway line on Tuesday last, resulting in the death of Mr. O'Brien, Permanentway Inspector. The deceased was run over by a train, but the particulars of the accident have not reached us yet.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending yesterday, the 18 h September, was 59 feet 2 tenths, the total rainfall being 67 inches and 28 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 4 tenths, the total rainfall being 91 inches and 91 cents.

ASSAULT.—Deen Mahomed Emaum was found guilty before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, of having assaulted a man named Omer Hossein, and was fined the mitigated penalty of Rs. 2 by his Worship, the assault not being of a serious nature.

CRUELTY.—Wully Wazeer and Gopal Tookaram, two cart drivers, were brought up by the police yesterday morning before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and charged with cruelly torturing their bullocks. His Worship fined them Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 respectively, they having pleaded guilty.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—The prisoner who recently attacked two native police officers with a knife in the Girgaum Police Court was brought up yesterday for trial and remanded until to-day. Some evidence was taken, a synopsis of which will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The M.A. and LL.B. Examinations have been postponed, from Monday, the 15th, to Monday, the 22nd November 1875, and the B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E. Examinations have been postponed from Monday, the 22nd, to Monday, the 29th November 1875.

FELL OVERBOARD.—A correspondent from Goa writes:—"A certain person named Thulo, of Anjuna, in the Goa territories, a passenger on board the pattimar that left Bombay on Saturday, the 4th instant, bound for Goa, fell overboard off Bombay harbour while the vessel set sail, and he is said to have been drowned."

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident of an unusual kind happened at the Frere Land Company's Bunder on the 21st instant. A man named Hurkoo, aged 50, was at work cleaning the bottom of a pattimar when a sudden squall blew her over. She fell on top of the old man and crushed him to death. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A VAGRANT.—A man named Nathaniel Sydenham, who stated that he was formerly employed on the G. I. P. Railway as a carriage examiner, but has had no employment during the last nineteen months, was put before Mr. W. Webb yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with being a vagrant. Having admitted the charge he was sent to the Government Workhouse.

FREKE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its office Elphinstone Circle, to consider a proposition that the company be wound up voluntarily. A postponment was, however, agreed to in order to give time to the directors, who hope to lay before the shareholders a proposal said to be for their benefit.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Koosal Bugwan, a buggywalla was fined Rs. 20, with the option of a month's hard labour yesterday, by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for having driven his buggy in a rash and negligent manner to the danger of the public. He was further fined Rs. 5 for having plied his vehicle for hire without first obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Police.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st September, was 346, being 40 more than in the preceding week, 81 more than the total of the week ending 22nd September 1874, and 44 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 278 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

ASSAULT BY A SEAMAN.—Mathew Brown, who was described on the charge sheet as a seaman, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 25 by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for having assaulted Joseph Wilson. His Worship further directed that Rs. 15 of the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the complainant, and that if not recovered, the prisoner should be sent, to jail with hard labour for six weeks.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th September 1875, was Rs 39,78,545; add silver received during the week Rs. 9,48,971; Rs. 3 in new coin were paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 49,27,513 There is in addition 12,78,322 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

A MISSIONARY POLICEMAN.—A correspondent writes:—"The other evening I saw one of our European police officers, who is a great patron of the Falkland Hall, holding forth to an astonished audience (native) on the beauties of the Gospel at Byrose Bunder. Does he draw any extra pay for this work? The duties of a police constable and a missionary do not some way seem to be so incompatible with each other as ordinary going Christians would suppose."

A DIVORCE CASE.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Fletcher (attorney for paupers) appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of Henry Lennon vs. Emma Sophia Lennon and Meer Ahmed Khan, and applied to have made absolute a decree *nisi* for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery granted on the 16th of March last. There was no appearance for the defendant and the rule was made absolute.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We are glad to find that a compound wall is being erected at the back of Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, enclosing, on that side, the Church and the Institution connected with it. That part of Sonapore, in the vicinity of which these buildings are situated, is about the dirtiest in Bombay, and considering that there are so many little children, of both sexes, maintained as boarders in the Institution, we are surprised that, for the sake of their health, such a wall was not built before. However, "better late than never."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We hear that when His Royal Highness travels on the G. I. P. and E. I. Railway lines, two other trains will accompany the royal train, one preceding and the other following it. These trains, we are told, will contain the military escort, &c. As regards the Masonic reception of the Prince, we hear that it has been fixed upon to have the Ball in the Town Hall. The arrangements for this entertainment will be on a very grand scale, and no expense will be spared. It is expected that there will be more than 1,500 present.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—John Sullivan, a seaman, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day, and was fined Rs. 5 with the option of seven days' imprisonment. He was then charged with having assaulted Inspector Killen, by whom he had been arrested on the first charge, and having been found guilty, was fined Rs. 15, with the option of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner said that he could "pay the fine if he liked," but he preferred a visit to the "stone jug."

"HIS EXCELLENCY" ALLABAKHIA PEERBHOY, as he once styled himself, who was one of the promoters of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, which has brought many of the inhabitants into the Insolvency Court, has after eluding for many months both the Bombay and Tanna Police, been caught through the vigilance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, of the Bombay Police, and transferred to Tanna, where he was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 500, for cheating Mr. S. A. Johnson in the sale of a stone quarry, of which he was not the owner, and which belonged to one Jan Mahomed Coalman.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY.—A woman at Siolim (Goa) not having heard for many years of or from her husband who made himself scarce in British India, and believing him to be dead, got herself re-married with another man, by whom she has two children. It is said that the resuscitated husband has arrived in Bombay and written to his wife that he is preparing to leave for Goa shortly to join her. The Goa journal says the state of mind into which the unexpected announcement must have plunged the whole family may be better imagined than described, for in spite of herself, her children or her affections to the second lord, she must be prepared to receive her lost husband.

INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS.—In a recent issue we remarked on the unadvisability of granting any more licenses for the establishment of retail liquor shops in Bombay. Our remarks, however, apply to other parts of Bombay as well, where such places may be seen at very short distances from each other. We believe that these retail establishments do more to demoralize the lower classes of natives than anything else, and it is not unusual to find English seamen and vagrants frequenting these places who, under the influence of injurious drinks are sold. The Police sheets are daily filled with cases of prisoners being brought up for being "drunk and incapable," or "drunk and riotous," and no wonder, when such facilities are afforded for an overindulgence in spirituous liquors. There would be less crime in Bombay if the police exercised a stricter surveillance over the frequenters of these dens.

TRAMWAY NUISANCES.—We believe that smoking in tramway cars is prohibited under certain circumstances only—that is, if the curtains be down or if the car be a close one. No other restriction seems to be placed on this indulgence by passengers, and as close cars are seldom used, the nuisance which was a common one has grown only during the rains, the restriction amounts to no restriction at all. Smoking in tramway cars is not less offensive, we should think, than smoking in railway carriages when there are passengers who cannot endure the fumes of tobacco; and if smokers cannot exercise their discrimination and good sense while travelling in the "tram," the company cannot be blamed if they interfere on behalf of the majority of their passengers and prohibit smoking altogether. It is not uncommon to find an invetocate smoker puffing away at a strong "Trichy" and sending clouds of smoke right into the olfactory organs of some offended Parsee, or of some "unprotected female." As a rule passengers do not remain very long in a car, and it does not surely require a very great exercise of patience to wait until they come to the end of their journey.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TOM TAYLOR'S comedy, "Masks and Faces," was performed by this company on Wednesday evening, with a life and spirit which will cause them to be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. In comedy, burlesque, or light farce, this company are all that could be desired, and we certainly think they cannot do better than stick to them as much as possible, and leave heavy tragedies alone. Mrs. Lewis took her benefit on this occasion, and, certainly, we have never seen her to greater advantage, even in "The New Magdalene." The applause which greeted her appearance as "Peg Woffington," was loud and continuous, and at the close of the piece, simply deafening. The vivacity and energy she threw into the merry, quizzing side of the character, and the intense feeling and earnestness with which she treated the more serious parts, gained her as hearty applause as, we think, ever she herself could have wished.

Mr. Carey as "Triplet," in his hopeful struggles against poverty and misfortune, was extremely pleasing, and he carried his audience with him throughout. It is in such characters as this that his talent and power are shown to the greatest advantage, and, although we could not admire his rendering of "O hehlo!" on Tuesday evening, we joined most heartily in the deserved applause which greeted him as "Triplet," "poor old Triplet," on Wednesday.

Miss Jennie Brown as "Mabel" received a great share of the applause of the evening, and her acting was good and real. As the deceived and uncared-for wife, the supplicant to "Peg Woffington" for her husband's heart, which had deserted to the bewitching "Peg," or as the wife reconciled and re-instated, full of love and gratitude, she was very excellent, and, at the close of the first act, when the applause which called for, and greeted Mrs. Lewis, had subsided, "Mabel" was called for loudly, and came forward to receive also a perfect ovation of praise. Miss Cooper, Miss Vernon and Miss Lloyd played the parts allotted to them with life and spirit, and "Sir Charles Pomander," "Colley Cibber," "Snarl," "Quin," and last but not least, "Ernest Vane," all contributed their very best to the success of the piece, which all in the crowded house showed was certain and assured.

But we must not forget the interlude. Forget it! indeed! Songs and dances by the Misses Gray are things to be remembered, and those which they gave us on Wednesday evening were most delicious. They were simply *irresistible*, and no one present could have helped saying the shout for an "encore," when they retired. They most obligingly acceded, and repeated the last verse of the song with the final dance and the boquets which were showered on them, and the shouts of applause which would scarce allow them to retire, were never more fairly earned.

The performance was the last to be given by this talented company before leaving for Calcutta, it was therefore with a feeling of relief and pleasure that we heard from Mr. Lewis, on the fall of the curtain on the final act, that he had determined on returning here in January next. He also stated that he would then number amongst his company two new members, "stars of the highest order," and we do not doubt they will be satisfied with their reception, but they must be bright stars indeed if they can outshine Mrs. Lewis who is certainly the best actress Bombay has seen for many a long year.

We wish the company every success in Calcutta, during the approaching season there, and shall be glad to welcome them again four months hence, and record their successes before, we hope, crowded houses such as that which greeted them on Wednesday evening last.

SAD ACCIDENT AT AHMEDABAD.

WE learn from Ahmedabad that the high and disastrous floods there have caused the destruction of several hundred houses and the loss of many lives. Amongst these are a Parsee youth and his sister, who belonged to the family of Lalcoca. They were the children of Mr. Jamsetjee Drabjee Lalcoca, aged 17 and 27 respectively. They were buried under the house in which they were living, and which gave way under the influence of the current of the flood. The boy was to appear in the next matriculation examination, and his sister was about to leave for Bombay to meet her husband who is about to return to this Presidency from Calcutta.

SONAPORE CEMETERY FUND.

THE Municipal Commissioner begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following further subscriptions on account of the Sonapore Cemetery Fund:—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir M R Westropp, Knight ..	... 10
W Webb, Esq	... 10
Rev W Maule	... 10
L Birch, Esq.	... 10
J A Cassels, Esq	... 5
J M'clelle, Esq.	... 10
G F Henry, Esq	... 10
Total...	... 155
Previously acknowledged	... 665
Total...	... 820

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	... 44,746	1	8
THROUGH J. G. MOORE, ESQ., Acting Collector, Sattara.			
Mr R F Mactier, District Judge	30	0	0
Mr J G Moore, Collector	30	0	0
Colonel Harpur, Superintendent of Police ...	10	0	0
Mr G Vilal, 1st Assistant Collector	10	0	0
Mr A Wingate, Extra 2nd Collector	10	0	0
Mr H E Winter, 2nd	20	0	0
Mr A Shewan, Assistant Collector	20	0	0
Mr W Crawford	5	0	0
OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS ON BOARD THE B. I. S. N. Co's ss PUNJAUB.			
J M'iville, Commander	30	0	0
G W Mann, Chief Officer	10	0	0
W W Jack, 2nd Officer	5	0	0
D Hay, 3rd do.	5	0	0
W J Williamson, Clerk	10	0	0
B Boyd, Chief Engineer	10	0	0
J Cummins, 2nd do.	5	0	0
C Smithers 3rd do.	5	0	0
C H Bailey, Steward	5	0	0
	Rs. 44,966	1	8

ARMY FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged ...Rs.	4,117	11	0
Officer Commanding 4/6 R A	22	0	0
Major J E Strong	10	0	0
Major J

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE LATE MRS. A ELLIOT, COFFEE PLANTER.

We have to record with regret the sudden death of Mrs Elliot, a Scotch lady and a Coffee Planter, on Sunday last the 12th instant. She died in her own coffee estate known by the name of the Wellesley Estate at Waiaghat in the Beyad Taluq. We have not received any particulars in connection with her death beyond that of the Special Assistant Collector, Mr. Winterbotham, on being informed of the occurrence hastened to the spot and took charge of her effects and placed them under a seal. The Civil Court has since deputed an East Indian Clerk to proceed to Waieghat and take charge of the property. Mrs. Elliot was well known both at Calicut and Bangalore. She came to Malabar in 1862 accompanied by her brother, a Mr. Boate, who subsequently died of cholera at Coimbatore. We heard some strange accounts of her in connection with her husband who is still alive at Madras as an inmate of Biden's Home. It was in April last, and that also under peculiar circumstances, that we happened to discover the existence of Mr. Elliot, till that time we had been under the impression that Mrs. Elliot was a widow. Mr. Elliot's tale narrated to us was a sad one. He attributed much of his misfortunes to his late wife. He was one of the first Europeans who turned up the soil of Wynaad in search of gold, and to use his own words he 'spent a good deal of silver in hunting after gold.' Mrs. Elliot was an enterprising lady, inasmuch as when we consider that during the last ten or fifteen years of her residence in Malabar, excepting a short interval of her visit to her native land, she devoted herself entirely to her coffee estate, where she found a living to many a indignant labourer there-about. She opened out several valuable roads in behalf of Government, in communication with the Collector of Malabar, in that isolated spot around her estate and thereby gained much popularity. Her estate originally belonged to Professor Owen of London. It subsequently came in possession of Mr. Perrie, on whose death in 1865 the deceased purchased it. She embraced the Catholic faith at Calicut in 1871. Her property, we believe, will now revert to her husband.—*Calicut Observer.*

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO"—SEPTEMBER 18.

AN UNKIND CUT.

DECEMBER and May wedded recently, and among the presents was a jewel case. "To Grandma, from Harry and Frank." The poor girl burst into tears.

A DRAW-BACK.

THE only thing we can see in the discovery of a way to toughen glass and make it elastic, is that it will destroy the force of the old adage, "People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

A CONSIDERATE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

"You two are now one, and should always remember it," said a woman to her daughter and new son-in-law, but when they came to board with her she kindly consented to consider them individually in the bill.

O'CONNELL'S CENTENARY.

AN old Irishman who has just returned, says he don't believe he will attend the next centennial at Dublin, as he is getting too old, and can't stand such cold weather; besides the trip is too long for an old man, and the dinner too noisy.

A MEDICAL PUN.

A PHYSICIAN in a country town who had been annoyed by numerous questions concerning the condition of a patient, was stopped while on his busy rounds by a man with the old question, "How is ——?" "Sick," replied the physician. "Does he keep his bed?" "Of course he does; you don't suppose he's fool enough to sell his bed because he's sick, do you?"

Now there is a railway to Bombay, it seems absurd to talk of the journey being too much for a boy of his age, not absolutely an invalid. Perhaps his mother and grandmother, or the conservative proud old nobles of Hyderabad think it *infra dig* for their sovereign to go to meet any one, even the future Emperor of India and if this be the real reason, however skilfully disguised, there can be no question but that Hyderabad will find itself left alone in its dignity.

A PUZZLED SCHOLAR.

"Who was the first made? Adam or Eve?" asked the teacher.

"Eve was the first maid," answered the boy, hesitatingly.

"No, Adam was the first made," said the teacher, with a smile of encouragement.

"Why, Adam was a man, wasn't he?" asked the bewildered youth.

"Certainly, and he was the first made," said the teacher, smiling again.

"Bust me if that ain't a go," mattered the pupil, under his breath. But he did not speak aloud, and the class passed on to the illumination of other subjects.

THE Twelth Annual Report of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles for 1874-75, shows that the strength of the corps for that year was 560 effectives. This is very satisfactory considering that when it commenced in 1863-64 it had only 71 effective members. In the 13 years it has existed some 1,460 men have been trained by it. As it is a pity so gallant a corps should not have a chance of seeing some active service, might they not be appointed to undertake the next Naga expedition? They would have then an opportunity of seeing something of real warfare, of trying what real camp life was, and of what their powers of marching consist, and yet no undue anxiety about their ultimate safe return need be felt by their mothers, wives, and daughters.

SOCIAL SKETCHES.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

If you see different brands of *simpkin* passing about at a big dinner, drink out of your host's bottle, or of the same kind.

If invited to dine with a poor man, when asked what wine you will drink, always say sherry. In thus answering you will be safe, (so long as you don't swallow what is given you) for ten to one there may be nothing else—no claret or even hock—if there is you will be soon asked won't you have claret and so forth.

If you are a perfectly polite man, and citizen of the world, you will never hold back when the host or hostess (if they be so gothic) presses you to his or her favourite dish, no matter whether it consists of fried locusts, snake broth or a fricassee of frogs.

Complaisance will go almost to any length but this—it will not praise bad wine; a gentleman who does this, is untrue to his order. The utmost a man can do, if there be no secret way of disposing of it otherwise, (also in India, there are no cast scuttles) is to swallow it without making a sy[illegible]

[illegible] hearthy and cares not for music, is devoid of sensibility, she may be estimable, but never will she be one who may have a spirit, but no soul!

The Moon was wishy in the[illegible]-the blue by its light;—lovers love each other dearly on moonlight. The black cloud is the source of passion, the blue of affection; the one [illegible] the other warms.

Modesty generally accompanies slenderness and talent, sometimes [illegible]ignorance and incapacity. Modesty is sometimes the companion of genius.

A [illegible] indicates an absence of delicacy in the soul and affections;—not always in the palate.

I have met several persons whose eyes were like those of serpents; and I never knew one with such eyes, who was not by nature crafty, treacherous and cruel.

If you are ill, or in affliction for a fortnight, you will have a chance of discovering the true latitude and longitude of real friendship.

A child, never attaches itself to a cold-hearted, a bad, or a cruel man. There is a mystery in this.

The woman who prides herself on keeping away from society and living entirely with her children, has no more merit than a hen with a brood of chickens.

Touch nothing on any man's study or writing table—especially an author's or editor's.

Do not ask the name of a book any p rson may be reading, nor look at it if laid down (at least in the person's presence.)

Avoid, as you would a pestilence, the habit of prying into other persons concerns, and of asking questions No well bred gentleman does either.

If you hear a stranger introduce religionism and moralism, out of place and season, look to your pockets, and to the spoons.

Meanness and extreme parsimony in a woman are detestable. They are vile vices.

A lady (when young at least) should never kiss a lap-dog or a cat in a gentleman's presence—a baby in bad enough.

Do not kiss your wife before others, it's disgustingly selfish, and sometimes taken as a suggestive hint.

Do not use the word *throat* in conversation. It is a coarse word, unpleasantly suggestive of images of razors dead bodies, pits and stakes.

Do not, as a rule, trust to appearances, nothing is more deceptive, especially to a man who prides himself on his reading of the human countenance, and on his knowledge of human nature.

Men who eat animal food and drink wine are even more generous, and more alive to the distresses of those around them than strict vegetable eaters and water drinkers. What else can these latter be but cold-blooded?

Some individuals of the vast vegetable family, are doubtless susceptible of pleasure and pain. Hence the depth of the Apostle's caution, especially to persons in the country, or their gardens "to walk circumspectly."

What is the cause (this is a question, not advice) ye wise ones, that the bodies of women floating down the Ganges have the face upwards—[illegible] men the reverse?

A man who never contradicts is a dangerous—or a sneak.

As the service's are at present in India, if you hear your younger brother, or cousin is coming out, say to him as *Punch* said to the man about to marry—Don't!

THE ADVENTURES OF A PIPE.

(*North China Herald.*)

PIPES, like females, are commonly supposed to travel safest when under protection; but the latter are frequently found wandering about the world alone—the former seldom. There is, however, at this moment, lying at the Post-Office of the United States Consulate-General, a pipe-bowl of carved briar-wood, filled with tobacco, which has already performed the following extraordinary journey, alone and unharmed:—Starting on the 19th March last from a railway post-office in Louisiana, it next turned up at Chattanooga, Tennessee; failing to find a resting place there, it resumed its journey to Lynchberg, Virginia, but even this land of smokers was no abiding place for the wandering bowl. Forsaking the provinces, it next made a dash on the Capital and landed in Washington in safety, but quickly turning from thence it flitted to New York City; a short stay there sufficed, and, once more on the move, its next halting place was Boston, Mass. Its stay here was also limited, and it soon made its way to Syracuse, N. Y State; here, its fringe, not wishing to confine it to circular movements, advised it, per appended recommendation, to "Git out West," but being unable to forsake the friends of its prime (Negrohead) all at once, it paid a sort of farewell visit to Dunkirk, N. Y., where the further hint was given, "His soul goes marching on" (West.) The hint was taken, and Toledo, Ohio, was the succeeding route. Here, for the first time, was the peaceful invitation given, "Will you smoke?," but no time being allowed for even a whiff at La Fayette, in Indiana, the track was taken to Indianapolis. Passing this distinguished place with speed and silence, Fort Scott, Kansas, was reached, the traveller being here met with the advice, "Go on west, and grow up." Westward it accordingly went, until Kansas City was struck; but westward ho! was still stressed it for a little while; but westward ho! was still stressed it for a little while; but westward ho! was still the road, and, after touching at Omaha, Nebraska, in accordance with its Kansas appeal, "Oh, let me go west," to the sandhills of Neb," it finally reached the shores of the smiling Pacific at San Francisco! Here the peregrinations of this remarkable pipe might have been expected to terminate; but no! to the recommendation "Give the Japs a chance," the Pacific was crossed and the stranger landed at Yokohama. Being there found of no use, it was resolved to try China, via Nagasaki, and ultimately Shanghai was reached a few days ago, and with all its honours, in the shape of address tags still upon it, and looking as if ornamented with moccasin quills, it now rests in Hongkong. Where or when its wanderings will cease is unknown, but doubtless some pe[illegible] tracts, wigwam or [illegible] sooner or later give soothing shel[illegible] cloth-a calumet of such travelled note.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

NORTH-WEST AFRICA.

(*From a Correspondent of the "Times."*)

IT is admitted on all hands that the only practical way to redeem the African continent from the horrors of the slave trade and other evils is to open a direct highway into the interior, and establish depots within easy access of each other. It is the want of such a highway that has retarded the progress of Christianity, commerce, civilization, and every wholesome influence in this quarter of the globe, and until this is accomplished in some way we cannot expect the regeneration of Africa or the development of its commerce. Dr. Livingstone laboured hard to open a communication with the interior, but in vain, and Mr. Mackenzie's plan for opening North Central Africa to commerce and civilization was lately discussed at the Mansion-house.

The countries situated north of the Equator, known by the general name of Soudan, comprehending numerous kingdoms and States, with a population of about 20 millions, are tolerably well known. Park, Denham, Clapperton, and others made valuable researches in these regions; but the most extensive and thorough exploration of Soudan yet made was that accomplished by Dr. Barth in the years 1850-55. He gives a full and trustworthy account of the natural productions, the political and commercial relations, manufactures, the languages and affinities of the tribes, and their religious and moral condition, such as no previous traveller had the opportunity or the necessary qualifications to give; and not only did he fill up the almost blank lines of the kingdoms already vaguely known, but he penetrated tracts before unvisited. The principal and the most extensive empires and kingdoms of these regions are Bambarra, Borno, Sokoto, Songhay, Hoesa, Bagirmi, and Masina; the largest capital cities are Timbuctoo, Sokoto, Gogo Say, Sago, Kano, Masena, and Hamda Allhi. The inhabitants of these regions are these most intelligent and energetic race in Central Africa. They have arrived at a certain state of civilization, building immense cities, establishing manufactories in a rude way, and cultivating the arts of peace so far as they are able. Every successive traveller who has penetrated these countries affirms that the people are in want of European merchandise, and at present give immense prices for it on account of the great expense of transport. The principal channels by which they receive goods at present are from Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. Caravans proceeding from Morocco have to cross the high ranges of the Atlas mountain and the sterile Desert before they arrive at Soudan. All the other lines are attended with similiar inconveniences, besides being subject to heavy imposts and dangers from the tribes through whose countries they have to pass. These journeys are, moreover, very tedious, and take months to accomplish; and the caravans can only bring with them a very small supply of merchandise. No improvement in these roads seems to have been made or attempted since the days of the Carthaginians and Romans, notwithstanding the difficulties that have to be encountered in traversing over two thousand miles of mountainous and sterile country. According to statistics, no less than about three millions pounds' worth of British manufacture finds its way annually from the ports of Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and others, to Soudan.

Timbuctoo, the famous city of the Desert, situated about eight miles north of the river Niger, stands about 700ft. above the level of the Atlantic, and serves as the great emporium for trade of North Central Africa. It is also the Holy City, and has been for ages the seat of learning for this part of the world; the population being estimated at about 20,000 souls. From this city goods are distributed throughout the states of Soudan, the facilities for carriage being great, since the Niger and its tributaries are navigable from Kabra the port of Timbuctoo, for hundreds of miles in various directions. Timbuctoo is the mart for these regions on account of its favoured position on the northern bend of the river Niger, and from being the nearest and the most convenient point of intercourse with the North. Dr Barth, who resided about eight months in this city, says:—

"This much is certain—an immense field is here open for European energy to revive the trade which, under a stable Government, formerly animated this quarter of the globe, and which might again flourish to a great extent; for the situation of Timbuctoo is of the highest importance, lying as it does at the northern curve or elbow of the great river of Western Africa, which, in an immense sweep, encompasses the whole of the southern half of North-Central Africa, including countries densely populated and of great productive capabilities, which rendered it most desirable to open it for European commerce. While the river itself affords great facilities for such a purpose, there will always be in this neighbourhood a great commercial entrepot as long as mankind retained their tendency to international intercourse and exchange."

Dr. Barth says, moreover, that if once a direct commercial communication was established with Timbuctoo, the whole of this part of the world might be subjected to a wholesome organization. He also says that the most influential families residing at Timbuctoo are very partial to the English, and would hold out every encouragement to commercial intercourse. The resources of Soudan are very numerous. Cotton, indigo, grain, oil, gum, coffee, ivory, copper, gold, &c., are abundant, while other tropical and sub-tropical productions could be cultivated to any extent; and there is no doubt, if it was once opened to Europeans by a direct road, that the results would be incalculable, morally, religiously, and commercially, and that a valuable field would be opened for European labour and enterprise among a population who are capable of being raised to the highest point of civilization, and within an easy distance of our shores. Mr. Mackenzie's plan is to open a direct intercourse with Timbuctoo from the mouth of the river Belta, between Cape Juby and Cape Bogador, on the north-west coast of Africa, directly opposite the Canary Islands. This point is distant about 1,500 miles from England; and the distance between the mouth of the Belta and Timbuctoo is estimated at about 800 miles in a direct line, being less than half the distance which has to be traversed by caravans by the existing roads from the north to Timbuctoo. Another great advantage of this route is that no mountain ranges have to be crossed from Belta to Timbuctoo, and one peaceful and intelligent tribe, called Shulleba, hold the country from the shores of the Atlantic to Timbuctoo. These tribes are anxious that a port should be opened on their coast, since their present mode of commerce is carried on *via* Mogador. Another great recommendation urged in favour of the route now proposed is that an extinct inland sea, similar to the one existing at the Gulf of Cabes, only on a larger scale, extends from within about five miles of the shores of the Atlantic to about 50 miles of Timbuctoo. The Belta Valley according to the evidence of travellers formed the channel which once connected the Atlantic Ocean with this inland sea, and the geological evidence is such as to establish this view beyond a doubt, sand Atlantic shells, pebbles, &c., are scattered throughout this basin and it is also encrusted with salt. The Sahara desert, stretching from the Western Atlas South to Timbuctoo, was formerly known by the general name of Sahel or the plain, since there are no mountains in the western part; but Dr. Barth, whose ability and information established him to lay down all his part of the desert in districts according to their geographical position, has given boundaries to the extinct inland sea known as El Tiris and El Juff, words meaning in the Arabic language the shallow well and the great hollow. This depression occupies about 126,000 square miles of the western desert, and terminates in a north-westerly direction towards the mouth of the Belta. The sandbar at the mouth of this valley is supposed to be the only ridge that separates it from the Atlantic Ocean. The bed of the El Juff is covered with salt, pebbles, shells, and flints, and destitute of any inhabitants or vegetable life. The accumulation of sand is greater here than in any other part, on account of this region being much lower than the surrounding countries, and is driven here by the winds from the high land forming its boundaries. Rene Caillie found this the case while crossing E Juff from Timbuctoo to Morocco in 1828. El Juff is bounded on the north by the populous regions of El Hoha and the Dooha, on the east by the table land of Tenzeuft Azwad and the escarpment of the Hogar, and the Aben mountains stretching from north to south. Some of these mountains are said to be covered with perpetual snow. El Juff is bounded on the south by the Upper Niger, and on the west by districts called El Hodh and Aderer. There are important towns situated in these districts on the western edge of El Juff—viz. Walata Wadan and Wesan, having a population of about 5,000 souls each. These towns are almost in a straight line from the mouth of the Belta to Timbuctoo. There are also about 26 villages on the same line. El Juff is supposed to be considerably below the level of the sea. This appears to be certain from the researches of travellers such as Caillie, Moghdad, Panet, Riley, and others; and also from the physical character of the country surrounding it, as well as its geographical similarity to the depression at the Gulf of Cabes. That depression is 170ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, but El Juff is supposed to be much lower; it receives the drainage of the Western Atlas, the Hogar Mountains, the overflow of the River Niger, as well as the drainage of the northern extremity of the Kong Mountains. These form extensive marshes in the rainy season. So deep is this basin that, notwithstanding the great volume of the rivers flowing from these elevations into it in the rainy season, it never overflows at any time into the Atlantic or any channel, such as the Belta or the Oro, although the bar at their entrances is not many feet higher than the ocean. In a similar manner the depression at the Gulf of Cabes receives several rivers flowing from the Eastern Atlas, forming marshes or lakes at certain seasons of the year. The valley of the Belta possibly formed the channel between the Atlantic and El Juff. Its bed, according to the observations of Captain Riley, is about 500ft. below the level of the sea. This gentleman travelled over 60 miles of this channel, and says there could be no doubt in the mind of any one who should view it that the bank of this valley was washed and worn by the sea, at a comparatively modern period, he says, the channel was not more than 10 miles wide at its mouth, but was very broad within and extended a great way into the country. There is a sand bar across its mouth, which accumulated there on account of the current which sets in here on to the coast. This is no uncommon thing on the West Coast of Africa, there is hardly a river or inlet on this coast without the sand bar at the entrance. It is also clear that the Belta formed the channel for the ocean, from the researches of Panet, who crossed it in 1860, and also from Moghdad, who crossed it in 1850. It is, therefore, supposed that if the entrance of the Belta was clear of sand, the waters of the Ocean would fill the former bed with ample depth for any ship, thus establishing a water communication within about 50 miles of the Niger at Timbuctoo. Breakwaters would be required to be constructed at the mouth of the Belta to keep the entrance clear. The rivers flowing into the new-formed sea from [illegible] elevations would cause a con[illegible] current to set at the entrance, which would [illegible] the survey which is to be [illegible] establish the practica[illegible] Juff, the results, wi[illegible]

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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22nd September 1875.

NOTICES.

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BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to DAMAGE to the BRIDGE over the SABARMUTTEE RIVER, three miles north of Ahmedabad, no PARCELS, GOODS, or LIVE STOCK will be BOOKED from Stations Bombay to Barajree beyond Ahmedabad, nor Wudwan to Ambli Road beyond Saburmuttee, until further orders

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CARTING OF GOODS AT AMRAOTI DISCONTINUED.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the end of the present month, the Company will CEASE to COLLECT and DELIVER GOODS at AMRAOTI.

THE EXTRA CHARGE for CARTING (being the difference between the parcel rate for the conveyance of Goods when collected or delivered, and that when not collected or delivered) will be no longer made; the "NOT CARTED" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st September 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MANOCKJEE EDULJEE and PEROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, under the NAME and STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, for carrying on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., was, on the 6th instant, DISSOLVED.—Dated Bombay, 7th Sept. 1875.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, will henceforth carry on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., on its own account under the STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, with the consent of his Widow and Executrix DHUNBAIJEE.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

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C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, 30th August 1875.

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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1875.

2. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. HAMILTON MAXWELL & DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 14th 1875.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 29th instant (both days inclusive.)

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of electing a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the room of DADOBA SHANTARAM WITHUL, resigned.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 7th September 1875.

THE JUSTICES ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the MEETING above notified has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

E. HINGLEY
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 21st September 1875.

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